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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
LESPERANCE, JEAN E	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

DATE MAILED: 08/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/835,458	ANWAR, MAJID	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jean E Lesperance	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 June 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-15,17,18,22,23 and 32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-15, 17, 18, 22, 23 and 32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 April 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Pre-Appeal Brief filed June 15, 2006 is entered and claims 1-3, 5-18, 22, 23 and 32 are pending.

2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-18, 22, 23 and 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-18, 22 , 23 and 32 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over US Patent # 5,909,207 ("Ho") in view of US Patent # 6,525,749 ("Moran et al.").

Regarding claim 1, Ho teaches a computer device having a system for simulating tactile control over a document (To provide the user with feedback of his/her thumb

movement on the sensor area 121 along the x-direction (FIG. 1B) before he/she effects the jump to a different part of the document involved, an indication of the position of the thumb 122 is provided on the thickness 310 area of the book 300 displayed on the screen next to the pages 301 currently being viewed (FIG. 3) (column 12, lines 8-14)), comprising

a processor Fig.2B (205), memory (the computer 205 of fig.2B which inherently includes memory), and a display Fig.2B (216),

system code stored within the memory and adapted to be executed by the processor to provide a digital representation of a document including data content and a page structure representative of a page layout of the document (Using commercially available computer hardware and software, one method of generating flipping pages from a document stored in semiconductor, magnetic, optical, or other media on a personal (e.g. laptop) computer in the form of a text file, such as a text file in the Windows 95 operating system involves several steps (column 16, lines 1924),

an engine for rendering an image of at least a portion of the page layout of the digital representation on the display (specifying that certain portions of the document or the information involved is to be bookmarked. Based on these commands, signals are generated and output to effect the necessary operations in a computer system (e.g., computer 205 in FIG. 2A) attached to the browsing device 100 (column 7, lines 52-57)),

a plurality of user-interface commands (A user enters the bookmark command based on the desired portion of textual graphics. The process then moves to step S17 where the desired portion is marked in the set of information corresponding to the

received bookmark command, after which the process ends (column 25, line 67 to column 26, line 4), and

a navigation module for navigating through the digital representation of the document by changing the rendered image in response to an identification by the interface process of one of the plurality of user interface commands (the browsing device 100 according to the present invention that can be used in conjunction with existing computer systems for the purpose of browsing through documents or any information stored in the computer. Four commands are input and detected by the browsing device 100 (column 7, lines 42-47)). Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with the exception of providing a plurality of command strokes having corresponding shapes, wherein at least one command stroke corresponds to one of the plurality of user interface commands, a display monitor for detecting an input stroke traced on the display by a user, wherein the input stroke has a display location and a shape, and an interface process for identifying an input by a user of a user interface command by comparing the shape of the detected input stroke to the shapes associated with the plurality of command strokes, the identifying being independent of the display location of the input stroke in relation to the location of other visible elements on the display.

However, Moran et al. teach a display monitor for detecting an input stroke traced on the display by a user, wherein the input stroke has a display location and a shape (the user may draw a gesture on the drawing surface 14 at user action FIG. 83. At block 84, the system then detects that a gesture is entered and performs an analysis

on the shape of the gesture to categorize it as one of the gestures known to the system (column 11, lines 27-30)),

a plurality of command strokes having corresponding shapes, wherein at least one command stroke corresponds to one of the plurality of user interface commands (a corner-shaped gesture or a bracket gesture may be drawn to show where to extend the selection. This is shown in FIGS. 10(f) and 10(g). Notice the original selection enclosure is extended to include information through two borders. When a border line is penetrated in this way, it is no longer regarded as a border, but as an ambient object. Ambient objects are ignored during any operations. For example, ambient lines between columns of a table are unaffected by moving a row (column 17, lines 21-28)),

an interface process for identifying an input by a user of a user interface command by comparing the shape of the detected input strokes, the identifying being independent of the display location of the input stroke in relation to the location of other visible elements on the display and a plurality of command strokes having corresponding shapes, wherein at least one command stroke corresponds to one of the plurality of the user interface commands (receive data information or command gestures that are drawn as a stroke on drawing surface 14, and interpret the individual stroke as a command gesture in response to some action taken by the user. Such an action may be exerting pressure on a button located near the grasping portion of the stylus 42. There are other means available to instruct the system to interpret a stroke as a command. However, for purposes described herein it is assumed that the system is able to interpret a stroke as a command gesture when the user desires. (2)

Operation Assignment 56; Once command gesture(s) is/are issued by the user, the system scans the program memory to determine the operation or operations assigned to that/those gestures, declare and determine a type of structural model in accordance with the gestures; and (3) Operation Implementation 58; means for executing or performing that operation or operations with respect to the desired data (column 8, lines 63-67 and column 9, lines 1-13)).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the gesture as taught by Moran in the browsing system disclosed by Ho because this would provide a system including a data interface surface and user controllable means for generating information on said surface.

As per claim 2, Moran et al. teach a touch sensitive screen a touch panel, is attached onto the surface of CRT display 12 (see Fig.1).

As per claim 3, Ho teaches a display screen capable of depicting, a cursor and wherein the input stroke is traced by the cursor (using the mouse cum cursor to first select parts of the current viewed pages by clicking the mouse button and dragging the mouse like what is normally done or to select one of the currently viewed pages by double clicking on that page where the cursor is now positioned (column 23, lines 19-48)).

As per claim 5, Ho teaches the processor, memory, and display are arranged as a data processing platform for a device selected from the group consisting of a hand-held computer, a telephone, a mobile data terminal, a set top box, an embedded processor, a notebook computer, a computer workstation, a printer, a copier, a

facsimile machine, an in-car system, a domestic appliance, an audio player, a microwave oven, a washing machine, and a refrigerator (there are times when a reader is quite happy to sit at a desk in front of a desktop computer or handle a notebook computer away from the desk, and yet the reader would still prefer a printed version of the document in a hand-held format (column 1, lines 43-47)).

As per claim 6, Ho teaches a velocity detector for determining a velocity vector associated with the identified detected input stroke (The speed of movement is preferably proportional to the force applied, although other force/speed relationships may be employed successfully(column 8, lines 62-65)).

As per claim 7, Ho teaches means for applying a velocity characteristic to an identified user interface command (The speed of movement is preferably proportional to the force applied, although other force/speed relationships may be employed successfully(column 8, lines 62-65)).

As per claim 8, Ho teaches the means for applying a velocity characteristic includes means for causing the rendered image to move across the screen-display at a velocity associated with the determined velocity vector (The speed of movement is preferably proportional to the force applied, although other force/speed relationships may be employed successfully(column 8, lines 62-65)).

As per claims 9, Ho teaches the plurality of user interface commands includes a command for flipping a page of a document (When browsing a book document, many finger-operations are required of the browser in order to flip through the pages and, together with the inherent sequential order imposed by the pages, very quickly allow the

browser to have an understanding of the nature, location and organization of the material involved (column 2, lines 17-22)).

As for claim 10, Ho teaches the command for flipping a page causes the rendering engine to render the alternate page within the page layout of the digital representation of the document (When browsing a book document, many finger-operations are required of the browser in order to flip through the pages and, together with the inherent sequential order imposed by the pages, very quickly allow the browser to have an understanding of the nature, location and organization of the material involved (column 2, lines 17-22)).

As per claim 11, Moran et al. teach an input device selected from the group consisting of a touch sensitive display, a touch-pad, a joystick, a mouse, a trackball and a thumb wheel device (The input can be accomplished by a variety of means of sensing a freely movable input device, such as a stylus, a mouse, or even a finger (sensed by pressure or optical means (column 2, lines 7-10)).

As per claim 12, Ho teaches the command for flipping a page causes the navigation module to rendering another portion of the page layout adjacent a currently rendered portion (specifying that certain portions of the document or the information involved is to be bookmarked. Based on these commands, signals are generated and output to effect the necessary operations in a computer system (e.g., computer 205 in FIG. 2A) attached to the browsing device 100 (column 7, lines 52-57)).

As per claim 13, Ho teaches to provide the user with feedback of his/her thumb movement on the sensor area 121 along the x-direction (FIG. 1B) before he/she effects

the jump to a different part of the document involved, an indication of the position of the thumb 122 is provided on the thickness 310 area of the book 300 displayed on the screen next to the pages 301 currently being viewed (column 12, lines 8-14).

As per claim 14, Ho teaches wherein the navigation module includes a page curl detector for rendering, adjacent a currently rendered portion, another portion of the page layout representative of a portion of an underlying page and wherein the other rendered portion of the page layout has a selected adjacency to the currently rendered portion (When browsing a book document, many finger-operations are required of the browser in order to flip through the pages and, together with the inherent sequential order imposed by the pages, very quickly allow the browser to have an understanding of the nature, location and organization of the material involved (column 2, lines 17-22)).

As per claim 15, Ho teaches to provide the user with feedback of his/her thumb movement on the sensor area 121 along the x-direction (FIG. 1B) before he/she effects the jump to a different part of the document involved, an indication of the position of the thumb 122 is provided on the thickness 310 area of the book 300 displayed on the screen next to the pages 301 currently being viewed (column 12, lines 8-14)

As per claim 17, Ho teaches a plurality of user interface commands includes a command includes a command for altering data content of the digital representation of the document (the change of speed of movement through the document involved, the change of direction of movement through the document, the jumping to other portions of the document, and the bookmaking of pages (e.g., when a page is bookmarked, it can

be returned/jumped to later very quickly by using the controls operated by the fingers (column 4, lines 26-31)).

As per claim 18, Ho teaches a plurality of user interface commands includes a command includes a command for changing a scale of the display (At any given time, no matter how much remaining material there is, while one is moving through the document by having the thumb 122 at a given position, one can always move the thumb 122 back to a position of smaller x (that does NOT trigger a movement through the document in the opposite direction--one has to use the other device operated by the other hand to change direction) or x=0, and apply some force momentarily to signify that the user has now repositioned the thumb 122 (column 10, lines 57-66)).

As per claim 22, Moran et al. teach the plurality of commands includes a command for controlling a transparency characteristic of a document presented on the display (a transparent pressure sensitive type drawing surface. 14, i.e., touch panel, is attached onto the surface of CRT display 12. Drawing surface 14 is touched by a user and the touch is detected by touch detection circuit 18 (column 8, lines 10-13)).

As per claim 23, Moran et al. teach the command for controlling a transparency characteristic of selected portions of the document adjusts the visibility of the selected portions relative to other portions of the document (The user can shift the items to adjust the indentation levels. An outline subtree is the combination of an item and all items below it that have greater indentation levels. Subtrees can be collapsed to show the higher level structure of an outline. Collapsed subtrees are physically shrunk (in the vertical dimension only) so that they appear as thin physical lines, termed container

objects, underneath the topmost items in the subtrees. Container objects can be expanded back to their original size (column 14, lines 49-57)).

As for claim 32, Moran et al. teach at least one of the plurality of command strokes has a corresponding direction (the simple task of moving an item in a list can be tedious (move a segment of the list to make space for the item at the new location, move the item, close up the old space). This almost always takes too much time for users to actually perform (column 2, lines 46-50)); and

identifying the input of a user interface command includes comparing a direction of the input stroke to the direction corresponding to at least one command stroke (the system identifies the local objects that will be affected by the operation with respect to the structural model. The system at this point operates by grouping strokes into structures (e.g., line items) and partitioning a set of strokes relative to those structures. For example, to move a line item, the system must identify what strokes belong to the line item, identify the line items at the destination (to determine the inter-line gap), and partition the remaining strokes on the screen according to whether they are above or below the source line and above or below the destination gap (column 10, lines 14-24)).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571) 272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between

10:OOAM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:
(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office Whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Jean Lesperance

Art Unit 2629

Date 8/21/2006

RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600